

2 Notacion para la configuración de los electrones de un átomo:

$^{2S+1}L_J$, pero en lugar del valor de L se usan letras:

$$S \equiv L = 0$$

$$P \equiv L = 1$$

$$D \equiv L = 2$$

$$F \equiv L = 3$$

donde los números cuanticos: S representa el spin, L el momento angular orbital y J el momento angular total (spin + orbital) considerando todos los electrones del átomo

el valor del factor Landé para cada nivel de la transición:

$$g = 1 + \frac{J(J+1) + S(S+1) - L(L+1)}{2J(J+1)} \text{ si } J \neq 0 \text{ y } g = 0 \text{ si } J = 0$$

el valor del factor Landé efectivo de la transición:

$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{2}(g_1 + g_2) + \frac{1}{4}(g_1 - g_2)(J_1(J_1 + 1) - J_2(J_2 + 1))$$

donde los valores $_1$ son del nivel antes de la transición y los valores $_2$ después

1. $5D_2 - 7D_3$

$$\begin{aligned} 5D_2 &\implies S_1 = 2, L_1 = 2, J_1 = 2 \implies g_1 = 1 + \frac{6+6-6}{12} = \frac{3}{2} \\ 7D_3 &\implies S_2 = 3, L_2 = 2, J_2 = 3 \implies g_2 = 1 + \frac{12+12-6}{24} = \frac{7}{4} \\ \bar{g} &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

2. $5D_0 - 7D_1$

$$\begin{aligned} 5D_0 &\implies S_1 = 2, L_1 = 2, J_1 = 0 \implies g_1 = 0 \\ 7D_1 &\implies S_2 = 3, L_2 = 2, J_2 = 1 \implies g_2 = 1 + \frac{2+12-6}{4} = 3 \\ \bar{g} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

3. $5F_1 - 5D_0$

$$\begin{aligned} 5F_1 &\implies S_1 = 2, L_1 = 3, J_1 = 1 \implies g_1 = 1 + \frac{2+6-12}{4} = 0 \\ 5D_0 &\implies S_2 = 2, L_2 = 2, J_2 = 0 \implies g_2 = 0 \\ \bar{g} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

4. $5P_2 - 5D_2$

$$\begin{aligned} 5P_2 &\implies S_1 = 2, L_1 = 1, J_1 = 2 \implies g_1 = \frac{11}{6} \\ 5D_2 &\implies S_2 = 2, L_2 = 2, J_2 = 2 \implies g_2 = \frac{3}{2} \\ \bar{g} &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5. $5P_1 - 5D_0$

$$\begin{aligned} 5P_1 &\implies S_1 = 2, L_1 = 1, J_1 = 1 \implies g_1 = \frac{5}{2} \\ 5D_0 &\implies S_2 = 2, L_2 = 2, J_2 = 0 \implies g_2 = 0 \\ \bar{g} &= \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

<https://github.com/beevageeva/fsol/>